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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/624,530	07/24/2000	Richard Sackler	200.93185C2C	5659

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Davidson, Davidson & Kappel, LLC
485 17th Avenue
14th Floor
New York, NY 10018

EXAMINER
CHONG, YONG SOO

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1617	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
02/04/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/624,530	SACKLER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Yong S. Chong	1617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *05 November 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *6-8,13-16 and 24-30* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *6-8, 13-16, 24-30* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Status of the Application

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/5/2007 has been entered.

Claim(s) 1-5, 9-12, 17-23 have been cancelled. Claim(s) 6-8, 13-16, 24-30 are pending. Claim(s) 6 and 24 have been amended. Claim(s) 6-8, 13-16, 24-30 are examined herein.

Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but found not persuasive. The rejection(s) of the last Office Action are maintained for reasons of record and modified below as a result of the new claim amendments.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in Graham vs John Deere Co., 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 6-8, 13-16, 24-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goldie et al. (US Patent 4,844,909).

Goldie et al. teaches a solid release oral dosage form, the dosage form comprising a therapeutically effective amount of hydromorphone or salt thereof in a matrix wherein the dissolution rate in vitro of the dosage form, when measured by the USP Paddle Method of U.S. Pharmacopeia XXII (1990) at 100 rpm at 900 mL aqueous buffer at pH 1.6 and 7.2 and at 37 °C overlaps with those as instantly claimed (Abstract). Peak plasma level is achieved between 2 and 4 hours (Abstract). The amount of hydromorphone released at a pH of 1.6 is less than 10% than that released at any pH up to 7.2 (col. 1, lines 29-35). Therapeutic levels of hydromorphone are maintained in vivo for *at least* 12 hours (col. 2, lines 3-10). Compositions wherein peak plasma levels are achieved between 4 and 8 hours are also taught to provide at least 12 hours of therapeutic effect (col. 2, lines 11-23). Gums, cellulose ethers, acrylic resins, C8-C50 long chain hydrocarbons, fatty acids, fatty alcohols, mineral oils, vegetable oils, waxes and polyalkylene glycols are disclosed as matrix materials (col. 2, line 47-col. 3,

line 6). Dosage forms comprising between 2 and 40 mg of hydromorphone are taught (col. 2, lines 41-46). Blood plasma levels are exemplified as 1.0 ng/mL and 2.1 ng/mL at 12 hours and 1.1 ng/mL and 1.4 ng/mL at 24 hours (Tables 5 and 6). Goldie et al. also teach a dosage form comprising film-coated spheroids. The spheroids may contain water insoluble polymers, such as acrylic polymer and ethyl cellulose. The spheroids are film coated with a material that permits release of the active agent in a controlled rate. The film coat includes a water insoluble polymer, such as ethyl cellulose (col. 3, line 66 to col. 4, line 59).

Examiner notes that the limitation regarding "a dissolution profile which is substantially unaffected by exposure to storage conditions of at least a month at a temperature of 40 C and a relative humidity of 75%" is inherent when the same composition is cited in the prior art.

"Products of identical chemical composition can not have mutual exclusive properties." Any properties exhibited by or benefits from are not given any patentable weight over the prior art provided the composition is inherent. A chemical composition and its properties are inseparable. Therefore, if the prior art teaches the identical chemical structure, the disclosed properties are necessarily present. *In re Spada*, 911 F.2d 705, 709, 15 USPQ 1655, 1658 (Fed. Cir. 1990). See MPEP 2112.01. The burden is shifted to the applicant to show that the prior art product does not inherently possess the same properties as the instantly claimed product.

Goldie et al. does not specifically disclose a dosage form wherein the peak plasma level is obtained between 4.42 and 8 hours after administration of the dosage form.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to prepare a dosage form wherein the peak plasma level is between 4.42 and 8 hours after administration of the dosage form because it is well known in the pharmaceutical art to have produced a formulation that gives a peak plasma level of the drug between 4 to 8 hours after administration. One would have been motivated to prepare a dosage form, which achieved maximum plasma levels between 4.42 to 8 hours because of an expectation of similar success in preparing a dosage form, which achieved therapeutic effects for at least 12 hours.

Furthermore, even if between 2 and 4 hours is not considered inclusive of 4 hours, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a dosage form with a the peak plasma level obtained between 4 and 8 hours after administration of the dosage form because Goldie et al. teaches that dosage forms achieving a peak plasma level between 2 and 4 hours are, surprisingly, interchangeable with dosage forms that achieve peak plasma levels between about 4 and 8 hours after administration. Both dosage forms are taught to achieve the desired effect. Namely, both are taught to achieve a therapeutic effect for at least 12 hours. Accordingly, one would have been motivated to administer a dosage form that achieves a peak plasma level between 4 and 8 hours after administration because of an

expectation of administering a dosage form suitable for achieving a therapeutic effect for at least 12 hours.

It is noted that the exemplified clinical studies teach plasma levels at 24 hours wherein the amount present is a therapeutically effective amount because (1) the dosage form is taught to be therapeutically effective for at least 12 hours and the plasma levels at 24 hours are not significantly different than the plasma levels at 12 hours; and (2) the plasma levels are within the scope of the plasma levels as instantly claimed in claim 20.

Response to Arguments

Applicant argues that the Goldie reference fails to recognize the art recognized problem that dissolution release profiles change on ageing. Specifically, arguments are directed to the limitation "such that the tablet attains a dissolution profile which is substantially unaffected by exposure to storage conditions of at least a month at a temperature of 40 C and a relative humidity of 75%."

This is not persuasive because Applicant has failed to sufficiently prove that dissolution release profiles change on ageing is indeed an art recognized problem. Moreover, Applicant do not argue against the components of the composition of the instant invention as taught by the cited prior art references. Therefore, any dissolution profiles will be viewed as inherent properties of the same composition as instantly claimed.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yong S. Chong whose telephone number is (571)-272-8513. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, SREENI PADMANABHAN can be reached on (571)-272-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571)-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/YSC/